

Vol. V

MARCH, 1911

No. 7

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

ORGAN OF THE
National Congress of Mothers

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CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

ORGAN OF THE
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Vol. V.

MARCH, 1911

No. 7

The President's Desk

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on February 17th.

Its influence on child-welfare has been world-wide, and it has been a strong factor in arousing universal interest in all that will promote better conditions for children. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Washington have been visited by the president during January and February. Large enthusiastic audiences have been met. Tennessee and Alabama have united their circles into State branches of the Congress, while many cities have organized local associations. Georgia promises in its enthusiasm to reach out and organize the Congress in all Southern States not already enlisted in the work. It was hard to refuse the earnest pleas for the president to visit many other States, eager for help in organizing, but it was manifestly impossible to visit more in the three weeks that were given to this work.

Every State wants a branch of the National Congress—and seems to want it now. Requests from school superintendents and Boards of Education to organize parents' associations are an evidence of the recognition of educators as to the value of the Congress work in doubling the educational opportunities of the schools.

The outlook for the Congress has never been brighter.

Hundreds of earnest, noble women are imbued with the value of the great educational work the Congress is doing, and are giving time and means to extend it, while various organizations are coöperating in valuable ways.

Only through enlightened, purposeful parenthood can humanity rise to higher planes, and in giving parents the help they need the Congress is doing a unique work.

PRESIDENT LOWELL
ON ADMISSION REQUIRE-
MENTS FOR COLLEGE

The young lives of thousands of girls and boys in preparatory schools are clouded by the requirements demanded in examination for college entrance.

Education in the high school is too often measured wholly by the demands of the admission requirements of the college. Many are deterred from higher education by this bar, while many others suffer untold anxiety in cramming to meet the demands of the college before they may enjoy its advantages.

Teachers in some of the best schools are now discouraging girls from going to college, feeling that the work demanded of the girl during the critical period of adolescence for college entrance is much greater than is just, and not commensurate in its benefits with the nervous mental strain involved by such preparation.

All parents will appreciate the sensible stand taken by President Lowell, of Harvard, who, in his annual report, says:

"Our entrance examinations, as applied to schools that do not make a business of preparing for them, are a defective test, both of school work and of fitness to pursue college studies. They keep away many excellent boys from distant schools; they induce fruitless cramming to obtain the few last points; and they burden with a load of conditions many boys who ought either to be excluded, or to be admitted with an opportunity to devote their whole time to college work and do it well. * * * Entrance examinations on all the subjects pursued in the secondary schools are not a satisfactory measure of the amount of ground covered, and tend to fix the attention of both teachers and pupils upon the examination paper rather than upon a mastery of the subject; while a certificate is little guarantee of the character of the work done.

"It may be possible, without lowering our standard, to use each of these methods for the objects to which it is suited, and thus combine the merits of both. It might be possible, after prescribing the main subjects of a satisfactory school curriculum, to accept a certificate that the work of the school had been done, and then examine upon a few of the principal subjects, insisting that upon all of these the boy must make a creditable showing. As this report, indeed, goes to the printer, the faculty is considering the subject."

Cornell admits students from certain schools on certificate.

It is a method which appeals to those who see real injury in the cramming method, and who realize that the standards of scholarship will not be lowered thereby.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
AND THE
AMERICAN HOME

The above subject was the theme of the Religious Education Association, which brought together men and women of every creed to consider this vital topic. Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, LL.D., as president, spoke of "The American Situation" in his opening address. The attendance

was so large that overflow meetings had to be held, and each speaker addressed two large audiences.

The fact that leaders in religious life are earnestly studying how to work more efficiently in bringing religion into life was evident in every session.

The thought that was voiced repeatedly was the necessity for more attention to character building in children, by both home and church. Parents' classes in connection with every church were advocated by several speakers.

That religious leaders need special training for their great work as guardians and guides of spiritual life was also made so clear that the theme for the next conference of the Association in St. Louis, 1912, will be "The Training of Religious Teachers."

No one could fail to be impressed with the deep, earnest interest in this remarkable convention.

Its influence is bound to be far-reaching in the development of more efficient methods of character building by home and church.



MRS. W. W. MURPHY
Former Vice-President National Congress
of Mothers

The death of Mrs. W. W. Murphy, first President of the California Congress of Mothers, has brought sorrow to all who knew her. Her beautiful spirit was an inspiration to every one. The California Congress held a memorial service for her in Los Angeles, of which Mrs. D. G. Stephens,

of Santa Monica, was in charge. Mrs. Murphy was Vice-President of the National Congress of Mothers for a number of years, and her services were greatly valued in that capacity. Through her earnest, devoted work parent associations were organized in many of the schools of southern California. Her loss will be felt not only in the State, but by the National Congress of Mothers. It was under her leadership that the California Congress invited the National Congress to meet in Los Angeles. The thorough, practical organization of parents' associations in the schools was an inspiration to everyone who attended, and the work done there has been the model for many cities. Mrs. Murphy was regarded as a personal friend by every member of the State Congress. Child-study was the foundation on which the circles were built, but that they gave out to others also was shown by the prompt aid rendered to San Francisco mothers and children at the time of the earthquake and fire.

Second International Congress on Child Welfare

Fifteenth Convention of National Congress
of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations
Washington, D. C., April 25th-May 2nd, 1911

Invitation

A CORDIAL invitation is extended to all persons to attend the Second International Congress on Child Welfare and to participate in its sessions.

"To cure was the voice of the past; to prevent, the divine whisper of to-day."

May the whisper grow into a mighty shout throughout the land until all mankind takes it up as the battle cry of the century. Let mothers, fathers, nurses, educators, ministers, legislators and, mightiest of all in its swift, far-reaching influence, the press, make the child the watchword and word of the day and hour; let all else be secondary, and coming generations will behold a new world and a new people.

Information

All meetings are open to anyone, no tickets of admission are necessary, except for seats reserved for members and delegates.

Enrolment and Privilege

You may enroll for the Congress by payment of \$2.00 at the registration office, Hotel Arlington. You will receive badge, program and privilege of participating in discussion as well as reserved seat.

Members and delegates whose annual dues are paid, are entitled to all privileges of the Congress. They must present credentials at registration office, Hotel Arlington, and will receive badge.

Rules Concerning Membership of Organizations and Dues

All Parent-Teacher Associations, Mothers' Circles or Child Study Circles are admitted as members of the Congress on payment of ten cents per capita a year. The organization applying for membership should send a duplicate list of the names of officers and members to the Secretary of the State when there is a State Congress, or to the National Secretary when the State is unorganized.

The State Secretary should forward to the National Secretary one of these lists.

Women's Clubs or other organizations not engaged in the work of the Congress, but desiring to keep in touch with the national work for child and home, may affiliate with the Congress by payment of three dollars annually for clubs of one hundred or less, or five dollars for clubs of over a hundred, half of which shall be retained by the State Treasurer and half shall go to the National Treasurer.

Representation

Affiliated organizations approved by the Executive Committee shall each be entitled to send one delegate to the annual convention of the National Congress of Mothers on payment of the three or five dollars dues.

Representation of Parent-Teacher Associations, Child Study Circles or Mothers' Circles

Each circle is entitled to send to the National Convention the president, or her representative and one delegate. If the circle numbers fifty or more, there shall be an additional delegate for each one hundred members above fifty.

Headquarters

The Arlington Hotel will be headquarters. All delegates should report there immediately after arrival, register, receive badges and program and leave their addresses.

The Congress will be held in Convention Hall, The Arlington.

HOTELS

(Delegates should make their own reservation).

The Arlington Hotel (Convention Hall). The rates are as follows:

European Plan: Single rooms, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

“ “ with bath, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day.

Double rooms, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

“ “ with bath, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per day.

American Plan: \$2.50 per day additional, each person.

The Continental, right opposite the depot, is a new hotel, so that everything will be very nice about it. The cars run from in front of the door to the Arlington Hotel. Rooms may be had for two in a room for \$1.00 a day each; for one in a room, \$1.50.

The Hamilton Hotel, American Plan, Cor. 14th and K Sts. Cars run from in front of door to within one square of the Arlington. \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day each.

The following list of boarding houses are all reliable:

Mrs. Parkhurst, 1017 12th St., N. W., 75c a night.

Mrs. Barker, 1116 H St., N. W., 75c.

Mrs. Chapman, 610 H St., N. W., \$1.25, two in room.

Miss Powell, 913 H St., N. W., 75c.

Miss Nikon, 1005 H St., N. W., 75c.

Mrs. Durno, 1223 Vermont Ave., 75c., can get board also.

Mrs. Gridley, 1511 T St., N. W., 75c; breakfast, 25-35c, and dinner, 35-50c.

Mrs. Ellis, 5 Grant Place, \$1.25 room and two meals.

Mrs. Graff, 611 H St., N. W., 75c.

Mrs. Spence (Vegetarian), 1517 21st St., N. W., \$1.00 a night.

Mrs. Thrall, 1134 12th St., N. W., \$1.50, two in room.

Transportation

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Orville T. Bright, 6515 Harvard Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. E. Andrews, Montgomery, Alabama; Mrs. George McMath, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. J. N. Porter, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Frank De Garmo, 5900 Clement Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, Pasadena, California; Mrs. J. R. Little, Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Chairman, 806 Loan and Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Hon. William H. DeLacy, Mrs. Giles Scott Rafter. Supt. Stewart and Miss Edith Westcott, Teachers' Co-operative.

Washington

Washington has many attractions for visitors, and April is a beautiful month for such a visit.

Personally conducted visits will be arranged to the Capitol, Treasury Buildings, Congressional Library, Smithsonian Institute and Mt. Vernon.

The preliminary program will be published in April magazine. Noted specialists will speak, and ample time is given for discussion.

Social Features

The informal meeting of men and women interested in promoting the opportunities of childhood, the equal interest in the welfare of the children of every nation, recognizing One Father over all, the discussion of the problems that confront those to whom God has entrusted His little ones is an inspiration in itself.

That the delegates may meet each other in the beginning of the Congress, a reception will be given by the officers in the parlors of Hotel Arlington at 8.30 on the evening of Tuesday, April 25th.

A Child Welfare Luncheon at Rauscher's on April 29th at one o'clock.

Topics for Conference

**THE EDUCATION FOR PARENTHOOD IS THE EDUCATION WHICH
THE WORLD MOST NEEDS. HOW SHALL IT BE GIVEN?**

The Congress of Mothers has worked to establish parents' associations in every school. The object is Child Study to promote Child Welfare, and the Congress has been the directory of parents in providing education in all questions relating to child nurture.

This system, if universally adopted with a mothers' or parents' circle in connection with every grade of the school system, would double the educational value of the school system with no extra expense. Many questions relating to child nurture must be studied as the need arises. The compulsory education of all children will not give the children all they should have, unless the opportunity for parental education in child nurture becomes an auxiliary to the schools.

It is a practical way of providing for a great need.

Complete programs with valuable type-written papers are provided and reading courses suggested while government departments co-operate by supplying educational material of great value.

"Children are born healthy and born good. It is our duty to keep them so."

Child welfare depends on intelligent homes.

To reach all parents, is there a more practical method?

THE RELATION OF THE HOME TO CHILD WELFARE

The Home's Responsibility for Corruption and Dishonesty in Business and Politics; for Immorality and Vice; for Low Standards of Citizenship.

How to Train the Child in Property Rights.

How the Sense of Property Rights Develops.

Training the Child in Honesty, in Self Control, Generosity and Obedience.

The Aim of Punishment. The Effect of Punishment.

The Place of Fear in Home Discipline.

How Fear Leads to Deception and Falsehood.

Spiritual Development.

Adolescence and the Requirements.

Education of Girls and Boys in Regard to the Holiness and Permanence of Marriage.

The Rights of the Baby.

Prevention of Infant Mortality. The Mother's Responsibility.

Fathers' and Mothers' Need for Child Study and Science in Child Nurture.

Parents Responsibility for Life, Health and Character of the Nation.

The Relation of the School to Child Welfare

The opportunity of the school as a meeting ground for parents and teachers to insure co-operation in education of children.

Child study for parents; the fundamental purpose of parent associations.

Has the city provided an adequate number of schools for the children? Are they surrounded by ample space to give light, air and playgrounds for the children?

Are they equipped with fire escapes?

Is manual training a part of the curriculum? Is domestic science a part of the curriculum? Do the schools provide for backward children? If so, in what way?

Are the school buildings used for parents' associations and other meetings of social and educational value?

What inspection and care are given to cleaning the school houses?

Does the city support kindergartens? If so, how many?

Is there medical inspection in the schools?

Playgrounds

What provision other than schoolyards has been made for playgrounds? Have you considered their establishment so that they shall be within easy walking distance of all children?

Are they supervised?

Are the schoolyards open for children's use during the summer and out of school hours? In congested districts have roof gardens been considered for children's out-door play?

The Relation of the Church to Child Welfare

What is it doing for definite instruction to parents in regard to the development in children of honesty, purity, self-control, sincerity, high moral purpose, unselfishness, respect for marriage and knowledge of its holiness and permanence, respect for God's laws of life, respect of, and duty to one's fellow men?

Cannot every church wisely consider how it may best aid parents in teaching the fundamental and vital laws of God and man? Is it not the duty of the church to be the shepherd to the sheep, to lead and guide every child to the fountain of all life, to consider with deep earnestness the relation of the church to the welfare of the children, to make the church a strong living force, studying the formation of character and every avenue of reaching the children before their hearts are closed to the spiritual influences without which no life can attain its greatest possibilities?

Is it not time for the church to consider seriously practical means of doing its fundamental work, viz., the sowing of the seeds of character in the hearts of little children, their nurture and culture as life progresses?

The Religious Education Association has charge of the program on The Relation of the Church to Child Welfare. Speakers will be specialists, but full and free discussion will be given to the important phases of child welfare. Those who expect to participate are asked to inform themselves as to their own local conditions.

The Duty of the Nation to the Children

The Government in protection of the many interests of its citizens has established many special departments. No question is of more vital moment to any nation than the development and guardianship of the highest quality of men and women. It is of greater importance than the protection of forests, fisheries, commerce, or anything else.

To co-ordinate the valuable work already done by the Government, to make it cover all phases of the subject, to extend the help needed to raise

the standards of health, of life, and service to the country are measures which interest all who recognize relative values.

A special department, or an enlargement of the scope of the Department of Education is greatly needed. What should such a department cover? Can any department where child welfare is in question be successfully administered unless mothers and fathers are associated in its administration?

Relation of the State to Child Welfare

To give to every child the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and morally is the primary duty of any State that desires to be great and successful.

Health

It is agreed to-day that prevention of infant mortality and disease can be only successfully accomplished as education in child hygiene is given to parents.

(1) Does the State Board of Health receive annual reports from every county, giving statistics and information? Is there an accurate knowledge of health of children throughout the State in the records of State Board?

(2) Is there State supervision of Health Boards and uniform requirements suggested by the State? Is sufficient money provided to protect the health of children and to decrease infantile death rate and to promote hygienic conditions for children?

(3) Is there State supervision and a uniform policy required for health departments throughout the Commonwealth?

(4) Is there any educational material provided for use among parents in regard to the care of infants and children?

(5) Are statistics kept each year with a view to studying the conditions and improving such as are prejudicial to health and life?

(6) What plans would your State Board suggest to save the babies and provide healthful conditions for children in home, school and community?

(7) Is there a special department devoted to Child Hygiene in the State Department of Health, giving study to the health of infants and children?

(8) Would the co-operation of mothers with the Department be of value in promoting the work for children's health?

Would you consider the appointment of a Child Welfare Commission made up of mothers and fathers who have given special study to child development to make a thorough study of the State protection now given to children with a view to perfecting the system of guardianship which every State owes its helpless citizens?

The Erring and Dependent Children

(9) Is the Juvenile Court law mandatory in every county, and is it carried out?

(10) Is it mandatory for every county to provide for the detention of juvenile offenders awaiting hearing in rooms or buildings utterly separate from prisons or station houses?

(11) Are probation officers required and supported by law?

(12) Have you a State Probation Commission for the supervision and direction of the probation work throughout the State?

(13) Is there State supervision over dependent children and the homes in which they are placed?

(14) Is a report required and published by the State showing accurately the conditions of dependent and erring children, the numbers, and progress in protective and educational work with them?

(15) Would you deem it wise to put the care of all children under sixteen under the Department of Education, as it is generally admitted that in the formative period of life, development is an educational rather than correctional measure?

(16) Should the scope of the Department of Education be increased to include the additions of new departments covering the education and nurture of children?

(17) Should women as children's natural care-takers be associated with men in the administration of all such departments?

The Working Child

(18) Are the laws regulating child labor, and giving thorough inspection of all places where children are employed enforced?

The Welfare of the Country Children

(19) Has the State given special attention to the provision of good roads, making every country school accessible at all seasons?

(20) Are the standards of education in public schools uniform throughout the State, so that the country child has educational advantages equal to the city child?

(21) Are the schools properly heated and scientifically cleaned?

(22) Is the State Department of Agriculture co-operating with the schools in promoting a knowledge of scientific horticulture and agriculture?

(23) Are the country schools used for educational and social purposes outside of school hours?

The Welfare of the City Child

What is the duty of a city to the children? Has special consideration been given to this? If so, what has been the decision?

Health

Should infant mortality be investigated and measures taken to save the babies' lives?

What is your Board of Health doing to provide hygienic conditions in homes and schools?

Is milk inspection mandatory? Is a license required for all who sell milk?

Is there a department of child hygiene in the bureau of health? Does the city employ nurses for educational work in care of babies? If so, how many? Has this made a difference in the death rate of infants?

Police Department

The arrest of children should be prevented if possible. Would it not conduce to this end if a suitable committee of mothers and fathers was appointed to whom the policemen might report children whose conduct was such as to require friendly help?

Would not such a measure prevent a large proportion of arrests of children?

Are children kept in prison or police station awaiting hearing or trial? If not, what provision is made for them?

Have you the Juvenile Court?

How many probation officers? How are they chosen? How many arrests of children in a year? How many on probation? Is the number increasing or decreasing?

Dependent Children

Where are dependent children held awaiting placement in homes?

Does the city provide for the payment of board for such children in family homes?

Are the children supervised after placement? If the city does not place its dependent children, what private agencies have this duty?

Do you know that thousands of good homes are ready to adopt children, and are you trying to give such homes to the children?

The Working Child

What supervision does the city give to its children who are working?

Is there any record of them, and is the city ensuring to them adequate protection of health and life in their daily toil?

"Naughty Boys"

By C. HANFORD HENDERSON.

Most things in this very interesting world of ours may be roughly classed as good, bad or indifferent.

Such a classification is often applied to children, and perhaps more frequently by those who do not really know them. Persons who love the little people quite naturally, as a matter of course, can hardly conceive the attitude of mind of those other and less sympathetic persons who look upon children as the Hindus look upon Englishmen, as "uncomfortable and unaccountable works of God."

Your born lover of children is very loath to call any of them bad, and only a few of them indifferent. To one who will look below the surface all children not actually defective are in a large way good and only seem bad because they are misunderstood or unwisely handled.

I have myself known several thousand boys, and many of them quite intimately—all of them intimately enough to call them by their first names. They have been rather old children, varying from eight to twenty years, and they have come from different grades of society. Out of these several thousand I have known only a very few who were actually bad; and these bad boys, if I could bring them up before you now and ask you to look them over carefully and sympathetically, would appear to you, I think, in their true light, not as bad boys, but as defectives, fit subjects for pity rather than for condemnation, proper patients for physician

or alienist rather than scholars for the schoolmaster. The shape of the head, the flabby, almost boneless hand, the shambling, clickity-clack walk, the anæmic coloring, all tell a tale of deficient organization. To expect normal conduct of these abnormal products is, of course, to expect the impossible and to put one's self on record as a most unsuitable and incompetent teacher.

But there are other and more debatable cases—ruddy, wholesome-looking children who are at least naughty, if not bad, and who seem to discredit quite conclusively such an optimistic view of children as I, for one, am still given to entertaining. Before reaching any final verdict, however, it is only elementary wisdom to look into the circumstances.

I recall a special case, a handsome little lad of ten, who once came to my summer camp and stole all our hearts away so completely that I feared we might spoil him. He was a picturesque little person—bare knees, a light blue and white sailor suit, very yellow hair, large blue eyes, and a smile so engaging that, as I have said before, it proved irresistible. He was with us the whole summer, and was an unmixed delight—so good, so amiable, so charming, so manly in all his little baby ways.

We once asked Jack how such a little fellow came to be allowed to go away from home to a summer camp. He answered with the simple honesty that was one of his many

charms that he had been naughty to his little brothers and sisters. But none of us took the reply seriously. In the autumn, when I was again in Boston, I called on the lady who had sent Jack to the camp. I thanked her very genuinely for having sent the lad to us, and told her what a constant pleasure he had been to us all. The lady laughed. Then she asked what I would say when she told me that the camp having been regarded as successful, Jack had been sent to boarding school, and that recently on meeting the family physician he had stopped her and said, "Madam, I want to thank you personally for having been instrumental in sending Jack off to school. The family health is so much better when he is away."

I fairly gasped, and could only say that such talk seemed to me mere nonsense. And yet, in the confinement of a city house, with only younger children to play with, and perhaps an unwise nurse or governess to lord it over, I suppose that our charming little Jack could be other than a saint. But the fault I never credited to Jack. In the open, under proper conditions for the upbringing of a man-child, he was as nearly perfect as it is altogether safe to have these little heaven-lent cherubs of ours. A little more perfect and I fear that he would have taken flight.

I am not saying that these several thousand good boys of mine were not troublesome at times, even irritating and depressing. They were all of that, and especially so when I myself was out of sorts and my philos-

ophy of life not quite within reach. But in my saner moments, when quite honestly I came to reflect how troublesome I myself was, and still am, in spite of all my experience and contrary desire; how constantly irritating I must be to other persons equally fine but of opposite temperament; how depressing I must frequently be to such of the gods as are condescending enough to keep a watchful interest over the evolution of my soul, in such saner moments I have a large and genuine patience and know my boys for what they are—gods in the making.

It is, perhaps, a part of this larger view of child-quality that one is not too disturbed over childish wrongdoing. In nearly every case it turns out to be a result of ignorance and, above all, of inexperience. It is too much to ask children to arrive at conduct goals which we grown-ups, with many times their years, have not yet attained to. When I am dispassionate and impartial I am much more struck by the great goodness of children than I am by any show of naughtiness, and often I am humbled by it, for they seem so much more helpful and disinterested than I am.

However, I should prefer to have children naughty, even naughty in rather grave ways, than to have them dull and apathetic. The lively red blood of promise urges children to all sorts of activities. It is quite unreasonable to expect all these activities to be wise, and it would be pedagogically most unsound to stop the activities. Believing, as I for one very heartily do believe, that morality is the result of experience, I may not

consistently hold too tight a rein upon the alert little souls around me, who, less consciously than I, but quite as keenly, are also athirst for righteousness. They, too, within reasonable limits, must be allowed to experiment, to taste life,—must eat, if need be, of the forbidden tree and learn the difference between right and wrong.

There are few boys who do not cherish some ideal of the sort of boy they would like to be. It may be a poor ideal, vague and shifting, but our helpful part is not rudely to discredit it. To declare that fighting Indians and hunting bears is a silly ambition may not appeal very strongly to a child who holds, perhaps, no complimentary opinion of your own ideal of life as exemplified in your daily doings. The more helpful part is to take the childish ideal, such as it is, and gently transform it into something better. Above all, the ideal must be kept genuine and honest. It is immeasurably better for Jack to want to fight Indians and hunt grizzlies, and want it with his whole heart, than it is for him to want, with doubtful sincerity, to be a missionary to please Aunt Jane. It would, I think, be a revelation to us grown-ups if we could know the real ideals tucked away in the hearts of the little people around us. One excellent way not to know them is to laugh at such partial revelations as we do get. Jack is far too shrewd a philosopher to parade his own pet project when he sees Billy being roundly laughed at; but later he will tell Billy.

The open sesame is sympathy. To get at Jack's plans one must take them in earnest, must listen sym-

pathetically, must help the little man to a full expression before one begins to criticise them. They may be comical, but one must keep a straight face. To get at Jack is first of all to get his confidence. He must trust you fully and completely, or ten to one you will never really know what is in the back of his head. Jack's ideal may be wholly unethical, wholly uneconomic, wholly impracticable, but in spite of all this it must be treated seriously and must not be thrown away until something better has been evolved out of it. It may shock Jack's grandmother, or even his grandfather, but the boyish idea is not on that account devoid of value. It is a handle by which Jack is to be reached.

It requires even more patience to deal with methods than it does with ideals, for methods involve action, and sometimes action of a very troublesome sort. In gaining his chosen ends, Jack may devise methods curiously perverse from our grown-up point of view, but quite justifiable to him as a means to an end. He may even omit to be truthful and still not be a bad boy. Many little fellows lie, and sometimes the attack is acute, like an attack of measles, only it lasts longer. One need not be disturbed about it if it comes at the right age and does not last *too* long. It is not a serious matter when a little chap of ten lies, but it is quite serious when a lad of fourteen does.

There may even be periods of stealing. They sometimes last from six to eight months, with their accompanying heartache on the part of parents and penitentiary prognostications on the part of friends, and such

attacks come to well-born children as well as to low-born. They are not pleasant, and every parent would naturally prefer that his own child should escape so shameful a fault, but our little thief is not a bad child and must not be treated as such. He has simply not learned the great social difference between *mine* and *thine*; or else the momentary and overpowering desire to possess has blinded him temporarily to the very excellent reasons why he should keep his hands off other people's property.

My own later and more experienced feeling is that children may be guilty of many little rascalities without being themselves rascals. It is simply that they do not know. If you or I did the same thing, we should be great rascals; but the case is quite different with them. In a word, the standards of right and wrong applied to mature persons may not properly be applied to children. Many teachers, and perhaps more parents, make the fatal mistake of so applying them. As a rule, I think that teachers, if they are at all large-minded, are more lenient in their judgment than parents are. The parents have but one set of children to deal with and are naturally shocked at all wrongdoing. Young teachers are in much the same case, but as the years pass and one set of children succeeds another set, experience brings a certain large toleration; the teacher recognizes many faults as casual and temporary and is not too much disturbed by them. Deeper faults of character, signs of congenital defect and ill-breeding, appall a thoughtful teacher more than they do the parents, for they speak to

his trained eye of essential and irremediable weakness.

After dealing with many children one comes to feel that the more passing faults, the little naughtiness of which all healthy, normal children are sometimes guilty, are not only temporary, but may even be educative. Many of these little wrongs correct themselves and prepare the way for a larger, truer morality. Often they are the result of mere ignorance; sometimes of a false view of life, but in either case the remedy is not suppression—that least of all. The only sound remedy is eradication, and this can be effected not by force, but solely by persuasion, or by letting events speak for themselves. Children are fairly reasonable if they once know the would-be reasoner to be disinterested. They can be persuaded out of one line of conduct and into another line much more readily than they can be forced. The final educational result is wholly on the side of persuasion, but the persuasion must be genuine. Where such persuasion cannot be brought about it is far better, if the danger is not too great, to let Jack have his own way and learn by experience, by directly felt unpleasant results, that his own way was a bad way.

If—as sometimes happens—his own way turns out unexpectedly to be a good way, it is only square to acknowledge it fully and generously. A tremendous vantage has been gained when Jack feels that you are disinterested, and that right and wrong are somehow wrapped up in the very nature of things and are not mere conveniences by which the older world tries to rule the younger one. It is Froebel, I think, who suggests

that the moral situation is symbolized by a triangle, the teacher at one apex, the child at another, and right at the third. It is the beginning of insight when Jack sees that the moral law applies to you in just as exacting a way as to himself.

I have been speaking all along as if right and wrong were fairly definite terms, but we all know—who know anything about them—that they are not. There are few wrongs that may not under altered circumstances become rights, and few rights that may not be turned into wrongs. This is particularly true of that part of our body of traditional morals which we somewhat unreflectively apply to children. A child may be “good” from the mere prudential motive of keeping out of trouble; or he may be “good” from lack of enough sturdy red blood to urge him into any activity whatever; or he may be “good” simply because his actions happen to conform to your convenience. Indeed, if one is not very careful, one falls into the temptation of making the child’s goodness and one’s own convenience quite synonymous terms—much to the confusion of the child’s later morality.

In quite the same fashion a boy may be accounted “bad” simply because in his earnestness he disregards consequences; or because he is too much alive to keep still, and gets into mischief from lack of proper guidance; or, worst reason of all, because what he does happens to interfere with our own comfort and convenience. Dull teachers complain that kindergarten children are troublesome and unruly when what is really meant is

that they are much too alert to be taught in the old, lazy fashion.

If we teachers and parents can only get ourselves well in hand morally we shall have no trouble with the little people. Much that we have called naughty we shall come to see is merely inconvenient for grown-ups, and the residuum of genuine naughtiness, if such remain, can, if properly handled, be made of high educational value. The sin is not in doing the wrong, but in failing to learn the lesson that the wrongdoing had to teach. Even mature wrongdoing when handled in this tolerant, helpful way is sounder morally than the apathy and inertia which sometimes criticise it. Still more vitally true is it of the more innocent childish wrongdoing. It is by falling down that the child learns to walk. There will be some bumps and bruises, and we onlookers will have our own bad half hours, but meanwhile Jack learns to walk. And really that is a great thing.

As one grows older, one grows more tolerant—more tolerant towards one’s own limitations and more tolerant towards society—and this without losing the youthful passion for excellence. One is less cast down by evil, for evil is never triumphant. Its one possible triumph is in the good which springs out of it. It is not so much with a child’s wrongdoing that we ought to concern ourselves as with the child’s attitude towards the wrongdoing. If he learns the lesson, the final moral result will be good, perhaps better than if the wrong had never been committed; but his learning the lesson depends largely upon our own

wisdom and forbearance—upon our own ability to keep his outlook straight and square and unabashed. It is a great responsibility to be a grown-up!

In nearly all categories we have the good, the bad, and the indifferent.

This is very true of teachers and parents, but of children, in spite of their little naughtiness, of average, normal children, I am disposed to believe that we have only the one class, the good.—Reprinted from the *Kindergarten Review*.

My Boy

I used to sleep till later,
But now I wake to hear
His little voice a-calling—
He seems to want me near.

I used to loiter dressing,
But now I don't at all!—
I hurry to his trundle-bed
To show I heard his call.

He is so glad to see me,
He laughs and shouts and sings,
And shows me all his treasures—
His Teddy bears and things.

All this is in the morning,
At evening time, he charms
My being with his baby plea
To nestle in my arms.

And do I take him gladly?
Is he so happy there
As I who fold and kiss him
Within the old armchair?

I know of One who never sleeps
But stays awake to hear
All voices that are calling
Because they want Him near!

And while we loiter doubting,
He tarries not at all
But hurries to our helping
To show He heard the call.

But are we glad to see Him?
And do we shout and sing,
And show Him how we love His gifts—
The good and everything?

Yet when the shadows deepen
And night the soul alarms,
I think we all are wanting
To nestle in His arms!

And He will take us gladly,
As I my boy enfold,
For we are just His children
And He loves us from of old!

—LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES.

The work of the National Congress of Mothers is highly spoken of in an article called "Schools for Defective Parents." The Sunday Magazine reaches more than a million people every Sunday, coming out, as it does, with the Sunday edition of eight large newspapers. We are very glad of its interest and coöperation.

Parent-Teacher Department.

A little mother, who is chairman of a parents' club in a Western State, writes, "How can I make the mothers quit their work long enough to attend the club for one hour each month?" The question of membership in the parents' club is one which worries many chairmen, as shown by correspondence.

I believe that an average attendance of fifteen is sufficient reason for the existence of any parents' club. Then the same mothers do not attend each meeting, and it may be that before the year is over seventy-five per cent. of the school patronage may have attended at least one meeting.

If some kindergartner or bright young girl could be pressed into service at each meeting to tell stories to the children while the mothers were occupied in an adjoining room of the school, the anxious mother would not have to "quit her work" to attend the meeting, but could take her work (which is usually the young child) with her to the meeting.

An efficient President of a Western State writes: "So much of our time is taken up in 'bracing-up' parent-teacher circles that have been in existence a year or more. Why can they not stand alone? Other schools are waiting for us to organize, but we cannot carry a half dozen new ones for lack of workers and the great effort put forth in the old organizations. It is often difficult to get officers who feel equal to taking the lead. Then we must plan each meeting for them. Do you find much difficulty in getting officers? Our en-

tire Executive Board takes care of the organizing."

The letter was answered as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. —:

All the States have the problem of "bracing up" clubs that have been organized. The membership of Parents' Clubs and Mothers' Clubs is rarely made up of "trained club women" (who have executive ability and initiative), and I don't know as it matters, for it is the "woman without opportunities" whom we *must reach*. Even if an untrained woman is put in the chair it is all right. She frequently accomplishes as much because she isn't busied with a dozen outside matters as is the average club woman, and the rest of the women do not stand so much in awe of her! We find in Illinois that the simple, timid little woman in the chair often succeeds in building up her club because she has the one object in view. So I should insist on the timid women taking office.

Some of the States have what is called an "Extension Committee," which has two distinct duties: First, to organize new clubs and, second, to visit old clubs and help them by speakers and loan papers. Part of the committee is wholly occupied with the latter work, as it *does take time*. Frequently a club needs "mothering" for three or four years, when suddenly a woman looms up (developed *in and out of* the club) who takes charge and puts it on its feet. *It is all worth while!* So—

First. Do not be afraid to put inexperienced and timid women in office. The *work develops them!*

Second. Appoint a regular "Extension Committee" having that work to do and nothing else.

Third. In consultation with county superintendents appoint county organizers for rural districts.

There is so much interest manifested by clubs and other civic bodies in questions of personal and social hygiene to-day and so many speeches relating to the subject are being made that one is moved to ask the question, What is your organization doing in a concrete way to bring about better condition by enlightening parents,

teachers and others as to their duty in giving him the information he should have? Mrs. Ella F. Young, Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, instituted a course of lectures for the biology teachers of the Chicago High Schools. Dr. W. S. Hall, of Northwestern University, an authority on social hygiene, gave the lectures. The Chicago Woman's Club has sent out the following invitation:

CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB,
Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue.

All women, especially teachers in the public schools of the city, are invited to attend a course of eight lectures, to be given at the Woman's Club-rooms under the auspices of the Social Hygiene Committee of the Philanthropy and Reform Departments. These lectures are free and will occur on successive Thursdays at 4.30 P. M. Subjects as follows:

January 26th—Introduction, Mrs. Chas. Henrotin; "Anatomy and Physiology of Sex," Dr. Bertha Von Hoosen.

February 2d—"Sociology of Sex," Dr. Elizabeth H. Dunn.

February 9th—"Interpretation of Life Through Art," Mrs. John B. Sherwood.

February 16th—"Development of the Ovum," Dr. Caroline Hedger.

February 23d—"Critical Periods," Dr. Effa Davis.

March 2d—"Sex in Plants," Prof. J. M. Coulter.

March 9th—"Venereal Diseases," Dr. Christine Bergolth.

March 16th—"Hereditry," Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander.

Chairmen:

MRS. CHAS. HENROTIN,

MRS. P. P. HEYWOOD.

ADA VIRGIL WESCOTT, Secretary,
1360 East 58th Street.

What is your club doing to help in this direction?

HELEN M. HEFFERAN,
Chairman.

New Department Chairmen.

Mrs. Walter S. Brown has accepted the appointment of Child Hygiene Department for the National Congress of Mothers. She enters into the work with deep appreciation of the opportunity for service that rests with this department, and is devising plans to make this one of the most active departments of the Congress.

Mrs. C. C. Noble, 1521 Magnolia avenue, Los Angeles, has been appointed national chairman of Membership Committee. She has practical plans for increasing the member-

ship in the National Congress of Mothers which have been very successful in California. Every State will receive the benefit of her help as soon as State chairmen of membership are appointed.

Mrs. J. R. Little, having taken the presidency of the Georgia Congress, resigned the chairmanship of National Child Labor Committee.

The Congress is fortunate in having Miss P. J. McGovern, 234 Forest avenue, Atlanta, Ga., as national chairman of Child Labor Department.

At the Child-Welfare Exhibit, New York

By CLARA CAHILL PARK, First Vice-President Mass. Congress of Mothers

"The Child-Welfare Exhibit was explained by a force of more than one thousand well-informed volunteer 'explainers,' serving in 2,400 shifts of four hours each, and covering each section of the exhibit every hour of the twenty-four days during which it was open."

Who attended the meetings of the Child-Welfare Exhibit in New York? Who thronged its alcoves and who are the people that the "explainers" led about, day and night, every hour that it was open, for twenty-four days?

Was it generally the settlement worker, the man with a mission or the philanthropic millionaire?

No; these were usually on the "explaining" force, and very well they did it, too. My experience shows that much more than half of the audience were of the class directly to be benefited, with many foreigners among the working people. This may be "interesting, if true," and that it is true can be proven by anyone who took the trouble to look over the crowd in the Seventy-first Armory after working hours or on a Sunday.

Great numbers of children of the high school age were there on Saturday and Sunday. These children will in a few years be making homes for themselves. There is no age more receptive, no age likely to be more impressed. I saw them hanging about everywhere, studying the well-cooked diet menus, the directions for buying and marketing, the books for the

home and the furniture made from boxes. The grown people seemed to have the toys mostly to themselves. The advantage of the up-to-date toy is that it harks back to the simpler models, can often be made by a child and is not easily broken; but these young people seemed to be there with an idea of business. They wanted to find out all about the laws governing their world, and they wanted to find out how to take advantage of all that was given them.

Being a sort of "camp follower" myself for the first week of the exhibit, I explained in various parts of the place, and that is the only way, I firmly believe, to get at the heart of the crowd that is coming there. When you have to answer their questions yourself, you find out what people are thinking about.

Mrs. Ellen Richards, of the Institute of Technology, having reduced right living to a science, has called it Euthenics, the Science of Controllable Environment. At the book table of the Homes Department, where I spent some time, Mrs. Richards' book attracted attention from widely differing types of people.

Controllable Environment! Even the name has a positive swing to it that you feel could land you high and dry, out of the Slough of Despond.

To be able to predict of one child that he will probably be well born and fed, properly clothed, taught and trained will seem a reasonable proposition. To be able to predict of the

children of a great city that they will probably all have a chance at health, beauty, goodness and a decent livelihood is enough to turn any lover of children slightly mad.

We all know that there are some people that succeed better than others in raising flowers and green stuffs and children.

We say, "He is fond of flowers and he succeeds with them." "He likes gardening and everything grows for him." That is, of course, the way it is with children. No one can hope to do well, even with the most conscientious toil, if he has not some little spark of sympathy, some urge to the calling of child-gardener.

But we must have beds for our roses, a sheltered corner for our violets, sun for our geraniums. Even if we capture all the sun in a garret window for our little plant, it will not do as well as under happier circumstances.

And so we are working for proper environment, not forgetting the laws of heredity, but learning to control these also.

A chance to grow, a chance to play, a chance to learn! In our own day we shall see it make a difference!

What is thirty years in the life of the race? Yet "once in every generation the fate of the city rests in the hands of its children."

We have seen those who were ten when we were twenty marry and have children about their knees. We remember well when some of our liveliest citizens were born. And if we have reached middle age, we can probably remember trouncing an alderman before he was an alderman!

When we go back to the little town where we were young there is no sight perhaps that so impresses us as the sight of responsible citizens that we remember as "little tads." And to the elders of that town, are we not forever a surprise and a youthful prodigy? Who would ever have thought that *we* could have made a living?

Such a Child-Welfare exhibit is always timely. There will always be children—there will always be a crop of citizens in the making. Just a little while, when we are making our hay in the sun, and another crop will be on hand to garner it.

How the crop is going to turn out can be determined by better raising. The Agriculturist says there shall be more wheat to the acre. The Milk Station says there shall be more babies raised and less buried. And the Milk Station, like the Agriculturist, has its way.

That little Pole, whom we chase away from our back steps because we think he has designs on our ice-cream, shall we flee from him forever or he flee from us. The Juvenile Court tells us to cheer up. We shall utilize him. One day he will help to make the laws, not break them.

And so it is with everything in our grand catalogue of exhibits. We are not leaving things to chance any more than we can help. There are chances enough at best. We are trying to have a working basis for improvement, even if we do not bring the millennium to pass. Whatever is on its way of good or evil the child is bringing to us, and if we cannot help the child we must take what he brings.

"From a Mother's Heart"

"I am not going to spend my time making baby-clothes when I can buy them ready-made so cheap." Thus spake a young woman the other day—one who soon expected her first babe—and my heart ached a little as I heard her.

With a quickened throb came a thought of those days, long since gone by, when my hands were busy fashioning the tiny garments I made ready for my first-born. I remember as if it were yesterday how, with a good deal of uncertainty, I laid the paper pattern for the first little night-slip and cut it out. It did look so very tiny—but I could hardly wait to sew it together, fit in the little sleeves and finish it—oh, so carefully! I remember it was not such a perfect piece of work as I wished it to be—mother made several suggestions—I must make finer tucks for real "baby-tucks"—but I kept on making other slips and dresses, little skirts and dainty sacques, until I had more art, and the simple but pretty layette progressed gradually.

The hours I spent putting dainty stitches into my little one's wardrobe I shall never forget—such beautiful, loving thoughts came to me of the darling babe whom God was to send us and who was so soon to wear the little clothes. I was at my mother's home at the time and absent from my husband, but my daily letters to him were filled with my work, and I even made tiny drawings to show him the things that so absorbed me.

There was nothing elaborate or

costly in that first layette, but I simply had every bit of material as fine and sheer as possible—the laces and embroideries simple and refined, and made up with loving stitches what I sometimes lacked money to buy. It seems to me I should have missed much of the most beautiful experience life brings to a woman if I had bought from a store all the needful things—ready-made.

Then, when my second baby came, soon after, I had everything as fresh and bright for her—changing the color in my outfit from blue to pink, so that the little one might come into the world with an individuality all her own and not have a kind of "made-over" welcome.

What a pleasure it was, when everything was all ready, to now and then go quietly to the bureau drawers and look over the little outfit, lying in perfect order, awaiting its owner, and to see in the dainty toilet-basket the first little suit and all other requisites lying ready! Such a scramble there was at the home of a friend, the other day, when her first baby arrived and found her all unprepared! Of course, a hurried visit to the shops was the only alternative. Maternity is so marvelous a thing. Some one said to me, when my first baby came, "Oh, how much freedom you lose!" Yes, from many a standpoint—but then, there comes the freedom to love as you have never loved before—no, not even as you have loved your child's father. It would come to me with al-

most a riotous wealth at first—my love and my divine right to love the little one, for whom I had suffered, as no one else could ever love her.

And oh! how those tiny hands unlock the doors of our hearts to sympathies for others in life—who now seem really brother and sister to us, and whom we had scarcely noticed before. If motherhood fails to make us all less selfish, I fear there is no cure for selfishness. "A little child shall lead them"—how true, how true it is! The children take of our care and constant attention, but surely they bring to us more than they take, and the lessons we learn from them are not easily reckoned—lessons in patience and sympathy and unselfish

ministry and trustfulness—that are worth the learning.

When the second baby comes, we begin to feel the universal character of the mother-love, and as the family grows it becomes more apparent. There is just one mother to each little heart, but her heart gathers them all in, from oldest to youngest, and no matter how tired or worn, is always as ready to turn to one as another, to listen to the little tale of woe or joy and give what each one needs of "mother."

Some one has said, "A man's the noblest work of God"—but the noblest men are those who, ever through life, bend a reverent knee to their mothers.

A. P. M.

Need of Co-operation

There is no greater need of the public schools of the present day than the intelligent interest and coöperation of their men and women patrons. Much that the schools lack in filling the exact needs of the times is due to the fact that the people are not intimately acquainted with the schools and their work and do not impress themselves upon the administration and direction of school affairs. The schools are theoretically of and for and by the people, but as a matter of fact they are not. The people have for these many years practically left the determination of school affairs and school policies to the teachers, exercising only the very slightest activity and interest

in these things when the election of directors and the voting of bonds are put up to them. The schools are among the people everywhere, but the people are strangely ignorant of them and their work.

Our teacher-made schools are good, but they would be better and they would fit popular needs better if patrons joined intelligently with teachers in making them. The churches of the country have found it of vast benefit to join laymen with preachers in the great conventions for the government and direction of church policies. The schools would likewise profit if teachers and laymen were joined in a similar way in these great annual conventions.—*Iowa Register and Ledger.*

Rural Child-Welfare

MRS. FRANK DE GARMO, Chairman

Modern travelers might hesitate to endorse the maxim-like sentence, "All roads lead to Rome," but they are universally agreed that "All roads lead to child-welfare."

A large number of requests from readers of the January issue of the National Congress CHILD-WELFARE for information concerning the work done by this department has been received. I take this means of explaining the methods of work, etc., by submitting a brief but easily understood outline of the plan.

In each succeeding issue, if details of each feature are desired by the reader and method of development, the chairman will be glad to submit the work accomplished, with explanations and illustrations. Many of the States are using the printed outline and specific directions for organization, etc., all of which will be printed from time to time. Commercial clubs, county and State superintendents of education, mothers' clubs, federated clubs, mayors of small towns, State and other fair officials, State and other highway engineers are among those urgently desirous of and thankful for the assistance given by this method. The fact that the proper development of the plan establishes a strong and effective organized effort in behalf of good roads for the betterment of country childhood makes it useful as a plan for all other subjects for humanitarian endeavor.

The chairman of the department

will take pleasure in sending literature from the office of public roads, Washington, D. C., specially helpful to those unacquainted with the basic economic value of good roads. The readers of these bulletins are often amazed that mothers should *wait* long enough to ask the question, "What has the Mothers' Congress to do with the subject of roads," when her attention is called to the fact that the children of the country are receiving very much less attention from the humane societies, State and national governments, etc., than the horses, dogs, chickens, boll weevil, etc., etc., of the animal kingdom, and infinitesimally less than the vegetable products of the farm on which these same neglected and dependent children live.

Even the most illiterate farmer knows that his commercial prosperity depends upon the "rotation" of "crops;" but what of the best commercial, "natural resource" of his own dear son. What about the "worked out" country boy, who, with never a "rotation" of educational, spiritual, social or "play" experiences, is expected to become the most important part of the anatomy of the national "body politic," the "backbone of the government!"

Surely motherhood is not "universal" in its application to the needs of all children, *unless* we reach out a helping hand to the child of the farm, whose legal guardians are helpless or

too selfish to promote his human interests.

Mr. Page has sent a large number of beautiful bromides mounted on muslin to send over the State for exhibition in country schools. Prizes are offered for the best essays upon good roads by girls and boys.

Active work is being done in the Legislatures of eighteen States by the

Department of Good Roads of the Congress.

Mrs. De Garmo spoke before the State Highway Association on "Spiritualization of the Social Centre" before the State Road Overseers on the part the Mothers' Congress is taking in the educational and moral uplift in country life, and in many counties of Missouri on the necessity of good roads to every school.

Good Roads for Child Welfare of National Congress of Mothers

PLAN OF ROAD MANAGEMENT

By MRS. FRANK de GARMO, Chairman

- I. Method of Work.
 1. Publicity.
 2. Education.
 3. Demonstration.
 4. Legislation.
- II. Organization for Conduct of the Department.
 1. National Chairman-Director.
 2. State Chairman-Director.
 3. Congressional District Chairman-Director.
 4. County Chair-Director.
- III. Subjects Provided for the Chairman to Mold Public Opinion.
 1. Each subject to be developed under the four heads, noted as methods of work.
 2. Material, Educational, Spiritual, and Social Values of Roads.
 3. Bridges and Drainage.
 4. Good-Roads—Arbor Day.
 5. Good-Roads Cadets.
 6. Good-Roads Primers.
 7. "Good Roads and Mothers' Congress Day" at State Fairs.
 8. An Ocular Demonstration of "A Model Country Home and a Model Country School connected by a Model Country Road" at State or other Fair Grounds.
 - (A) The Model Country Home to be furnished completely by the handiwork of the Children of the Public Schools of the State if possible.
 - (B) The School House to be equipped with all up-to-date appliances and used to demonstrate kindergarten methods of teaching.
 9. Parents-Teachers' Good Roads Clubs in Schools and Elsewhere.
 10. Pick and Shovel Clubs for Girls, in which "construction of character" is made the ultimate object of the teacher or leader, who selects the subjects for the club's study and instruction.
 11. Lectures with stereopticon, showing views of roads and their value.
- IV. The Selection by Each of the Chairmen-Directors of an Advisory Council, composed of the following officials, and others, if desired:
 1. The Governor.
 2. The State Superintendent of Education or County Superintendents.
 3. The State Highway Engineer or County Highway Engineers.
 4. The Mayor of Cities.
 5. Superintendents or Presidents of Boards of Health, Eleemosynary Institutions for Juveniles.
 6. Presidents of Universities, Colleges and Schools.
 7. Juvenile Court Judge.

Department of Child Hygiene

Edited by HELEN C. PUTNAM, A.B., M.D.

CLEAN SCHOOLHOUSES

The Standard of Healthfulness for Schoolhouses Should Be That of the Best Kept Homes

V.

While these articles are going into details of schoolhouse keeping necessary to provide good air for children, another method of providing it is spreading fast, and will, I am sure, profoundly modify school methods for health and for economy as well.

Elizabeth McCormick, a little Chicago girl of twelve, died a few years ago. Her father and mother established a memorial fund for the benefit of children. With the income from it several wise movements have been aided, but none better or greater than that for "Open Air Schools," which began in Providence a few years ago when my two friends, Dr. Ellen Appleton Stone and Dr. Mary Secord Packard, after a summer's experience with an outdoor school of tuberculous children, secured the co-operation of the Superintendent of Health and School Committee in taking out the whole side of a school-room, and opening the first "Fresh Air School" in this country. Many such rooms better than this one now exist in different parts of the country; but "*c'est le premier pas qui coute*."

A charming little book, beautifully illustrated, has just been published, "Open Air Crusaders: A Report of the Elizabeth McCormick Open Air School," with this dedication, "To the Memory of Elizabeth, Daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, a child whose radiant young life was so marked by deeds of kindness to others that these ministries of love were not allowed to cease when, at the age of twelve, she was called into the presence of the Great Friend of all the children."

There is no healthier philosophy than that—to multiply one's own work for good so that the *ministries of the lost one may not cease*.

The title page states that through the generosity of the trustees of this memorial fund the United Charities of Chicago is enabled to place this book before the public free of charge. In reply to my letter asking whether the demand would be too great if the secretary or president of every mothers' club or parent-teachers' association asked for a copy, the General Superintendent, Mr. S. C. Kingsley, writes: "We are anxious that it should be put to the widest possible use, and I can think of no way in which it would more quickly reach the very persons whom we are wanting to interest in the work than by your suggestion that mothers' clubs and parent-teachers' associations make it the subject of discussion. We are prepared to meet a reasonably large demand for the book."

The first edition was exhausted in a few days, and a second one is now out. It can be obtained for the ask-

ing by addressing the United Charities of Chicago, 51 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

A program made up of a school medical inspector and school nurse and the superintendents of health and of schools will be perhaps the most valuable the club has ever had. Where the subject has already been discussed, but where there is not yet an "open air room" in every new schoolhouse going up, and in at least one old building in every district, for that is what progressive cities are having, then the subject should be presented again with the determination that something more than mere talk shall result.

Mothers have a large measure of responsibility for the bad air in so many of our schools, even when they have not the power to exert their responsibility effectively. But all are soon to have this power as those have who live in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Washington. The signs of the times are unmistakable, and there is no higher law resting on mothers than this of responsibility for children *wherever children may be in the city*—home or school, street or working place, place of entertainment or of recreation.

A Chicago mother wrote me a few days ago: "I have found rooms 74 degrees and 76 degrees and even 82 degrees, and the teachers wearing "peek-a-boo" waists, while the children wore woolen underwear and dresses suitable for winter in this climate. Some schools use soft coal,

and we have to strain the air. I put cheesecloth over the open bedroom windows with thumb tacks. There is a school where the in-take for air is over garbage pails of the families living across the alley; the outlet is over the girls' playground!"

This all reads true, for one can find the like in other places. Evidently then "Clean Schoolhouses" require attention to other things besides what we have been discussing, floors, walls, windows and furnishings. We shall speak of some of these other things next month.

Before leaving the subject of floors, however, in reply to inquiries I will add that the best floor for schools, both economically and hygienically, I should think would be what is called "Battleship Linoleum." It will probably last more than twenty years; is elastic, noiseless, waterproof, not easy to stain, fireproof, comes in a pleasant solid brown color; dirt will not grind into it, and it costs not far from a dollar and a quarter a *square yard*. It is quarter of an inch thick, made of linseed oil and ground cork on a foundation of burlap under heavy pressure, with a smooth finish that can be easily cleaned. Any large dealer in linoleums can provide the circulars telling about it. I have not seen it in any schools, but have seen it on ferryboats and in large public buildings (institutes, office buildings, churches, hospitals). It is used in the United States Navy and in the German Navy.

Resolutions of National Board of Managers on Death of Mrs. James H. McGill

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to her reward, on the thirteenth of December, nineteen hundred ten, our beloved co-worker and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James H. McGill.

We, the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Mothers, in session assembled, desire to place on record our warm appreciation of the unselfish, devoted service of Mrs. McGill.

A charter member of the Mothers' Congress, member of the first Board of Managers in 1897, she has been untiring in her efforts to advance the highest interests of the organization.

The national office at Washington

headquarters, complete in every appointment, furnished largely by her generosity, and the valuable educational loan papers, typewritten at her expense, for the better service to Mothers' Circles, will remain a monument of her devotion to the cause of motherhood and childhood.

Far-seeing, loyal, generous, her very face and presence radiating love and helpfulness, the influence of Mrs. McGill will abide as a benediction for the future of the sacred mother work so dear to her heart and ours.

MRS. DAVID O. MEARS,
MRS. GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
MISS MARY S. GARRETT,
Committee.

California and Oregon's Appreciation of Mrs. McGill

At the executive board meeting of the California Congress of Mothers, held in Los Angeles, January 14, 1911, I was instructed to send the National Congress of Mothers the condolence of the California Congress on the death of Mrs. James H. McGill, our National Corresponding Secretary.

I feel that the formality of resolutions may better be dispensed with in this case where the beautiful life of self-effacement, self-sacrifice and self-denial is concerned, where gentle dignity made formality unnecessary, and where loyalty to cause and purpose made her a personal friend of those even who had never had the pleasure of pressing her hand. Her sweet characteristics have been brought before us often and her influence has reached to parts she little dreamed of.

The National organization has indeed lost a valued worker, a true mother, and a loyal friend, and we of the West wish to express our sympathy in this bereavement to you of the East, whose pleasure it was to be more closely associated with her.

MYRA KINGMAN MILLER,
*Chairman of Resolutions, California
Congress of Mothers.*

On behalf of the Oregon Congress of Mothers, we whose great privilege it was to have met, known, and loved our honored Secretary for her own beautiful personality, and again for the great service she has been to our beloved organization, have been given the privilege to express our sense of grief and loss.

MRS. W. J. HAWKINS.

State News

Important Notice

News items from the States must be in the hands of the editorial board by the 15th of the previous month in order to ensure publication in the next MAGAZINE. Reports from mothers' circles and parents' associations are desired. They are suggestive to others.

Notice to Parents' Associations and Mothers' Circles To Have a Successful Meeting

- I. The President should open the meeting by stating that the Executive Committee has instructed her to request all in kindly courtesy to those sitting behind them to remove their hats.
- II. Before introducing *any* speaker say that in justice (or courtesy) to all on the program the President is directed by the Executive Committee to notify each speaker two minutes before the expiration of his time, and to require the time limits to be conformed to.
- III. Do not put so many items on the program as to prevent questions and discussions from the floor (unless a very formal meeting); these are often the most valuable part of the program.
- IV. At the close speak enthusiastically of the MAGAZINE and invite subscriptions on the spot.

ARIZONA.

The annual meeting of the Arizona Congress of Mothers was held in Phoenix in January. The address of Mrs. W. F. Thacher, of Florence, New Jersey, was made the main part of the evening program. Mrs. Emory Kays, who has so long held the presidency, declined re-election, but will still give active service to the Congress in other ways.

Mrs. J. C. Norton was elected president.

CALIFORNIA.

The annual convention of the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations will be held in the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, California, May 19th and 20th.

Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, State President, will attend the National Congress in Washington with other delegates from California.

The lecture course for mothers of Pasadena city schools opened January 24th, in the auditorium of the Wilson School.

This course is under the special patronage of the Federation of Child Study Circles, and Parent-Teachers' Associations of the Pasadena Schools, but all persons interested are invited to attend, including the men.

The first five lectures are under the auspices of the Domestic Science Department, and were given by Mrs. Grace E. Dutton, director of that department, and are as follows:

January 24th. The Family Breakfast.

February 7th. The Child's Home Luncheon.

February 21st. The Child's Home Luncheon. (Continued.)

March 7th. The School Luncheon.

March 21st. The Evening Meal.

Such sub-topics as the following were discussed in connection with the lectures: The Relative Amount of Income that Should be Spent for a Well-Balanced Diet; The Influence of Age, Occupation, and Climate upon Digestion; Labor-Saving Utensils.

These are demonstration lectures, the table set in each lecture; the gas range, the kitchen cabinet, appliances, etc., used, and the matter given suggestive and helpful.

The second five lectures will be under the auspices of the Health Department, by Dr. R. C. Olmsted, on the following dates: April 4th, April 18th, May 2d, May 16th, May 30th.

DISTRICTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS IN EXTENSION WORK OF CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

First Vice-President—Mrs. D. G. Stephens, 525 Nevada Avenue, Santa Monica. Counties of (1) Los Angeles, (2) San Diego.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Thomas H. Seabury, 1430 Hopkins street, Berkeley. Counties of (1) Marin, (2) San Francisco, (3) Alameda, (4) Contra Costa, (5) San Mateo, (6) Sonoma, (7) Napa, (8) Santa Clara.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. A. R. Edmondson, Santa Barbara. Counties of (1) Santa Barbara, (2) San Luis Obispo, (3) Ventura, (4) Santa Cruz, (5) Monterey, (6) San Benito, (7) Yolo.

Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Mary O'Neal, 419 Asbury street, San Francisco. Counties of (1) Mendocino, (2) Lake, (3) Glenn, (4) Colusa, (5) Tehama, (6) Trinity, (7) Humboldt, (8) Del Norte, (9) Siskiyou.

Fifth Vice-President—Mrs. E. N. Strong, Box 1015, Long Beach. Counties of (1) Riverside, (2) Orange, (3) San Bernardino, (4) Imperial.

Sixth Vice-President—Mrs. C. A. Bronaugh, Alhambra. Counties of (1) Kern, (2) Tulare, (3) Inyo, (4) King, (5) Sacramento, (6) Amador, (7) Calaveras, (8) Alpine.

Seventh Vice-President—Mrs. Charles Grimm, Anaheim. Counties of (1) Sierra Nevada, (2) Yosemite, (3) San Francisco, (4) Toulumne, (5) Shasta, (6) Lassen, (7) Modoc, (8) Sutter).

Eighth Vice-President—Mrs. A. B. Armstrong, care Armstrong Fruit Co., Fowler. Counties of (1) Fresno, (2) Madera, (3) Mono, (4) Mariposa, (5) Merced, (6) Stanislaus, (7) San Joaquin.

CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford Club for Child Welfare was addressed in January by Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith. The Children's Welfare Club of the Hockamen School had a food sale February 8th at which considerable money was realized. Mrs. E. T. Duncan, Oakland Terrace, entertained the members of the Mothers' Neighborhood Circle at a tea given to commemorate Founders' Day, February 17th. Mrs. F. O. Jones is the President. Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith addressed the Principals' Club, which includes the principals of all schools in Hartford, on January 25th, when much interest was manifested, and it is hoped that many parent-teacher associations will be formed as a result of her visit. In commemoration of Founders' Day the Hartford Club for Child Welfare in coöperation with other clubs in Hartford held a meeting at which Mrs. Schoff was present and spoke of the beginning of the work and of the growth of it in the fifteen years since it was organized. This meeting was opened by Dr. Potter. Mayor Edward L. Smith gave a most cordial, earnest welcome to Mrs. Schoff on behalf of the city. Mrs. W. H. Macdonald has organized six new associations in connection with the Congress in Connecticut and has many invitations to organize throughout the State.

GEORGIA.

With a large attendance the Mothers' Congress of Georgia met for interesting

and instructive sessions, the State officers being elected while the remainder of the time was given to club reports and addresses on the children.

Mrs. Oscar Peoples, of Cartersville, was chosen First Vice-President; Mrs. Woods White, of Atlanta, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edward Dorsey, of Atlanta, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Lottie L. Barnes, of Columbus, Secretary; Mrs. Roger Deuer, of Atlanta, Associate Secretary, and Miss Helen Armstrong, Treasurer.

Following the election, the reports from the various clubs were taken up, and those who made reports showed much interest in the work of the Congress.

Mrs. James R. Little, President of the Congress, in commenting on the reports of the clubs and in her address suggested that all of the clubs make arrangements for a course in psychology, particularly that correlated to the physiology of the child, and urged the necessity for the mothers understanding the minds as well as the bodies of their children. She said that it would be a good plan if each club would secure teachers capable of instructing them in the study of psychology, and that if this were impossible they ought at least to take up the study of character building.

After a luncheon at the Piedmont, the Congress reassembled at 3 o'clock. The afternoon session, which was short, was given over to a discussion of those diseases among children which are a menace to the soundness of the social whole. Two papers were read, one by Mrs. A. W. Stirling and the other by Dr. Frances Bradley. Both were of the utmost importance and both contained much information that is of value to all mothers. By vote of the Congress it was decided to print these lectures, as well as those of the preceding evening, in leaflet form in order that they may be sent to any mothers who wish to have them.

The Congress adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock in order to attend a reception at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

ILLINOIS.

The placing of homeless, helpless children into childless, helpful homes is a perfect service to humanity. The Illinois Congress of Mothers is rendering more and more of this service. In addition, a number of the officers and individual members have themselves adopted such little ones, and are giving them home, love and careful training. Dr. Lindsay Wynnekoop, State Chairman of the Child Hygiene Committee, has, in the course of her professional practice, opportunities of placing a child without a home into a home without a child. Recently she placed a beautiful girl baby into a home of the first class

but with no child to bless it. The foster mother says that never before has she been so happy. Dr. Wynnekoop's youngest child is adopted, and but a few months younger than her own baby.

The West End Mothers' Council met on Wednesday, February 15, at the home of Mrs. Edgar A. Hall, 2931 Fulton street, Chicago. The Founders' Day message of the President, Mrs. Schoff, was read, also sketches of Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who, in February, 1897, sent out the first call for national organization devoted to child welfare. The second part of the program was a delightful address by Mrs. John B. Sherwood, on the subject, "Art and its Relation to Social Hygiene." This Council was organized in May, 1897, and is one of the pioneers of the Congress.

Illinois Congress of Mothers' Mid-Winter Conference was held by invitation of the Mathesis Club, February 14th, 1911. Program: 10.30 A. M., "Literature in Relation to Life," Dr. Edwin H. Lewis, Lewis Institute; Luncheon; 1.30 P. M., Brief Outline of the Plans of the Literature Committee of the Illinois Congress of Mothers, Mrs. Orville T. Bright; "The Development of the Reading Habit in the Home," Mrs. L. K. Gillson; "Education thru' the Fairy Tale and Myth," illustrated by stories, Miss May Hill; "The Spirit of Adventure in the Adolescent Period as met in Literature," Mrs. W. S. Hefferan; Discussion led by Dr. J. M. Artman, Green Street Congregational Church.

One of the most important and interesting features of the annual State meeting in May will be "The Session of Presidents," under the leadership of Mrs. W. J. Benson, President of the West End Mothers' Council. Each President will be given five minutes in which to report the work accomplished in her organization, which has been of greatest benefit to her community. Mrs. Louis K. Gillson, State President, desires photographs to illustrate wherever possible.

The conference recently held at Aurora was well attended, and many joined the Aurora Congress, of which Mrs. Mary Hall is President. ALICE C. HALL,
State Chairman of Press Committee.

INDIANA.

The third mothers' club of Huntington has just been organized and a fourth will soon be formed. The mothers' clubs are working hard to establish Kindergartens as a part of the public school system.

IOWA.

The Iowa Congress is beginning its tenth year's work in the Penny Provident Associations organized in Des Moines schools. The school enrollment in the grades is 14,200. Money deposited for nine

years, \$68,803.27. In bank now, \$24,906.36. Four per cent. interest is paid on deposits. Mrs. H. L. Carrell, 1819 Oakland Avenue, Des Moines, has charge of the work and will send information on receipt of a stamp.

KANSAS.

Dr. W. A. McKeever, of the Kansas Agricultural College, will call together the parents of Kansas during the coming summer, with the purpose of organizing a Kansas branch of the National Congress of Mothers. In Horton, Kansas, the Mothers' Union met recently to celebrate Kansas day. On the walls were placed the picture of Christ carrying the lost sheep back to the fold in His arms of Love. Above the picture a beautiful American flag; below was a golden picture of Abraham Lincoln, who received the first Kansas vote. Below his picture hung the Kansas motto, "Ad Astra Per Aspera." Dates 1861-1911; population of each date given. Number of school houses and churches in 1861; number of churches and school houses in 1911; not a saloon in Kansas. The meeting opened with a beautiful Kansas song sent from Topeka, and sung by Horton's fine singer, Miss Sadie Evans, Miss Jennings, accompaniment. Roll call, each one gave an answer to the question, "What is the best thing in Kansas?" All had different ideas—prohibition, schools, churches and the coming of woman's suffrage, so that women will keep up with the times, for "ignorance is sin." One mother from the Old Country said she thought the best thing in Kansas was the kindness to foreigners who had come so far from their old homes and often were homesick and only the kindness of Kansas people made them happy. Another mother said the best thing was the home training, which was the foundation of all things. Child-welfare was the greatest thing for parents to study. The inner life of a child "should be the aim and purpose." For "except ye become as a little child ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." Who is responsible for the conservation of the innocence of a little child? is a question every parent should be able to answer. Mrs. W. G. Meredith, one of the oldest residents of Kansas, told of the hardships of Kansas pioneers. In 1859 they came to Kansas and the hot winds were so strong that dogs and chickens would rush into the homes and crawl under the beds, and one could take a match out doors and the hot winds would light it. Mrs. Mae Lawson read a fine paper, "A Message to Mothers."

MASSACHUSETTS

The first annual convention of the Massachusetts branch National Congress of Mothers met in Waltham, Mass., February 16, 17, 18. One hundred and five

delegates, representing a membership of over three thousand, were in attendance. The Waltham Mothers' Club was hostess. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Teachers as well as parents were represented. The Congress in Massachusetts has been organized less than a year, and has already made such progress that the demands to organize new associations are very numerous.

A full report will appear in the April MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Schoff and Mrs. D. O. Mears were both present at the State Congress. Mrs. Mears will reside in Essex, Mass., after May 1st, and will be warmly welcomed into the work of the state. Mrs. Merryman, the President, and Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith, corresponding secretary and organizer, won the gratitude of all by the able manner in which the convention was managed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Parent-Teacher Association of Columbus was organized in September with only ten members. Miss Faust, directress of Normal Department of Industrial Institute and College, President; Miss Childs, teacher in Practice School at same college, Secretary; Mrs. John A. Stinson, Vice-President; Mrs. Maude Brown, Treasurer. The membership consists of mothers whose children attend practice school, teachers and mothers of both city schools. Though the association is only six months old the membership has increased to forty-two.

Misses Faust, Faut and Childs entertained socially the Parent-Teacher Association at the college in February. The March meeting will be held at the college. Topic for discussion, "The Physical Child." Dr. Curry, prominent eye, ear and nose specialist, will give a talk. Dr. Griffin, dentist, will talk on the care of children's teeth. Miss Wildman, teacher at college, and Mrs. Selig, prominent mother, are on the program.

Columbus enjoyed and appreciated Mrs. Schoff's visit. She spoke three times in college chapel. In recognition of her the girls dedicated their annual to her. She inspired college girls, mothers, fathers and teachers to enter heartily in the service for child-welfare. Superintendent Cook, of city schools, heard Mrs. Schoff and expressed a wish that all his teachers in city schools take up the work. Columbus will surely have a delegate at International Congress of Mothers.

MARY EMILY CONNELL,

Primary Teacher Barrow Memorial School, Columbus, Miss.

MISSOURI.

Mrs. E. R. Weeks has organized two Parents' Associations, one at Maryville and

one at Stanbury, which have joined the Mothers' Congress.

NEW JERSEY.

A Board meeting of the New Jersey State Congress of Mothers was held Saturday, January 28th, at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City. The committees appointed were: Child Hygiene, Mrs. Alexander Marcy, Jr., Chairman; Finance Committee, Mrs. I. Henry Welling, Chairman; Parent-Teacher, Mrs. Wellington Bechtel, Chairman; Child Labor, Mrs. Robert Hoe Dodd, Chairman; Legislative, Mrs. I. Henry Welling, Chairman; Literature, Miss Anna M. Fell, Chairman; Domestic Science, Mrs. I. Henry Welling, Chairman; Education, Miss Lillian A. Williams, Chairman; Membership, Mrs. Charles R. Stevenson, Chairman.

Mrs. Marcy reported on social purity and the Board decided to give literature free to all clubs of the State Congress and to sell such to other organizations.

Leaflets on the aims and purposes of the Congress are to be distributed free on application to Chairman of Literature Committee.

After the report on literature by Mrs. Marcy, Mrs. Leeds volunteered to secure \$25.00 toward defraying expenses of printing.

The Atlantic City Branch of Mothers have not been idle, and as a result can be seen to-day the Day Nursery for Colored Children, the first work started by them, and on property now owned by them.

Two years ago, through their instrumentality, the Organized Charity came into being and the city paid toward it \$3,500. Last year this sum was increased to \$5,000, one member of the City Council being a member of the Board.

The club has established Mothers' and Teachers' branches in all the schools. Prof. Boyer acting with them. They also have a strong committee on the Playground Movement. A police matron and detention rooms are also provided for juvenile offenders.

A resolution was passed that our Chairman of Legislative Committee confer with State Commission on Tuberculosis asking that the present Legislature be requested to make appropriations for buildings, equipment and maintenance for an infirmary for advanced state cases of tuberculosis at Glen Garden. Also that copy of this resolution be sent to Secretary of New Jersey Federation Woman's Clubs asking that they cooperate with us in this matter.

The Board were the guests of Mrs. Sarah W. Leeds, one of its members, at the Chalfonte for the week's end.

EMMA STEVENSON,

Chairman Press Committee:

NEW YORK.

The annual convention of the New York State Assembly of Mothers is to meet in Glens Falls next October by the courteous invitation of the large and flourishing Mothers' Club of that city.

The Assembly is making excellent progress under the leadership of Mrs. John D. Whish, with the coöperation of other efficient officers, chairmen of committees and members of local circles.

At an Executive Board meeting recently held in Albany much important business was transacted. Suggestions for the program of the annual meeting were considered and a program committee appointed, consisting of Mrs. Burton Swann, of Glens Falls, Chairman; Mrs. C. W. Cole, Albany; Mrs. Thomas Kneil, Saratoga Springs; Mrs. B. S. Cushman, Ithaca, and Mrs. G. H. Sickels, Buffalo.

It was voted that hereafter, as in some years past, one morning meeting of each annual session should be devoted to reports from clubs with a Round Table conference of delegates, note books in hand.

These conferences have proved valuable in the suggestions made by delegates concerning the best methods of increasing and retaining membership, of raising money for national, State and local work, in the selection of topics to be chosen and speakers to discuss them, in lines of special altruistic endeavor, and in witnessing the enthusiasm and helpful spirit shown by delegates in other clubs.

A committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, to make them conform even more closely to the National Constitution, in accordance with the expressed wish of the National President, was appointed as follows: Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer, Buffalo, Chairman; Mrs. M. L. Wright, Oswego; Mrs. E. H. Merrell, Syracuse; Mrs. E. C. Metcalf, Utica; Mrs. Lewis Cass, Albany; Mrs. R. C. Lefft, Hudson Falls; Mrs. D. O. Mears, Albany.

A resolution was passed approving a single standard of morality for men and women, and the Marriage Bill presented by Mrs. E. H. Merrell, Chairman of Child Hygiene Committee, was endorsed.

It was voted to pay the expenses of the State President to the Second International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, to be held in Washington, D. C., April 25th to May 2, 1911.

One whole morning was given at the Board meeting to the consideration of the work of the National Congress of Mothers. Much interest was expressed in the proposed Founder's Day to be observed on February 17th of each year by all organizations connected with the Mothers' Congress.

Reports were given of the successful disposal of many copies of the attractive booklet containing an account of the National Congress in Denver, 1910, written for the purpose of securing funds for the national work by Mrs. R. C. Wagner, State Chairman of Ways and Means; also of the sale of the dainty Congress button, "In Honor of Mother."

The CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE Committee, Mrs. J. Carter Robie, of Bath, Chairman, was requested to make special efforts to secure as many subscriptions as possible before the International meeting in April, and to see that each club had a working MAGAZINE committee. It was felt that the MAGAZINE, with its monthly, thoughtful message from the National President, Mrs. Schoff; its helpful contributed articles from well-known specialists in child-life, its suggestive news from the States and local circles, was of untold value and should enlist the loyal support of every person interested in the Congress.

A request was made at a recent executive meeting of the National Board of Managers that a list of fifty names should be recommended by the President or other members from each State for associate membership to whom the Treasurer might send circulars of information. This request is to be complied with at an early date in New York State.

Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, of New York City, for years the Historian of the New York State Assembly of Mothers, has been chosen by the Board of Managers as Historian of the National Mothers' Congress in place of Mrs. Robert Cotten, resigned. Mrs. Tuttle has been constant in attendance upon the national meetings since the first Congress in 1897, and has carefully preserved clippings upon the national work during all these years. Two well-filled scrap books made for the New York State work led to the selection of Mrs. Tuttle for the present position.

Words of appreciation were spoken at the executive meeting concerning Mrs. James McGill, whose recent death is deeply deplored. Also of the fact that Mrs. A. A. Birney, of Washington, had kindly consented to assume again the arduous duties of Corresponding Secretary in our large and rapidly-growing organization.

Memories of the inspiring annual gathering in Ithaca, when the State Mothers' Assembly were the guests of the far-famed Cornell University, remain with those privileged to attend the session. Delightful words of welcome were spoken by Dean Crane in the beautiful Sage Chapel; at the High School by Mayor Horton, Mr. S. D. Boynton, Superintendent of Schools.

In appreciation of the many courtesies received from the university the State Mothers' Assembly voted to contribute a trophy as a reward for the most creditable examination upon some topic relative to Child-Welfare. It is understood that this is the first token of similar character ever given to the women's department of the university.

OHIO.

The Executive Board of the Ohio Congress of Mothers met at the home of Mrs. A. Mueller, 1450 East 105th street, January 25th, in Cleveland. The Financial Committee decided to hold a Martha Washington tea and reception at the home of Mrs. R. E. Miller, 1884 East 79th street, February 22d. Invitations to that effect were sent to all Mothers' and other Women's Clubs throughout city and State. This plan was suggested that the local clubs might become better acquainted with the State officers, who will be dressed in Colonial costumes and be in receiving line. A silver offering was taken.

Prof. Wenner, of Ashtabula Harbor, gave a fine talk before the Conneaut Mothers' Club. His subject was "Children's Rights." At the same meeting a musical program was given.

Mrs. J. R. Rankin, Chairman Parent-Teacher Committee, says:

"I am impressed with the responsibility that parents are every day laying upon the teachers in our city schools. I went into one of our city schools in which there are over one thousand children attending and the principal took me into one of the second grades. We asked the children to show how many had washed their own faces and hands. There were 42 in the room and 40 little hands went up. These little hands and faces were clean and finger nails clean. The teachers train them to do so, as their mothers are too busy. I find not only in the school's where the poorer people live, but also in schools where educated people in the better walk of life live, the responsibility that the mothers is laying on the teachers is more than it should be."

MRS. J. A. SMITH,
Press Rep. Ohio Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

When the Executive Board held their regular meeting, January 23d, the report of the Organization Committee was gratifying.

In Chester, where the annual convention was held in November, a Parent-Teacher Association has been formed in the Lincoln School with an enrollment of 106 charter members. This association is the direct outcome of the inspirational work

of the "Annual" and the subsequent efforts of Mrs. Edwin A. Yarnall, Chairman Organization.

Gettysburg has formed an association with a membership of 70.

Wilkes-Barre is well organized, having seven circles in Congress membership.

Delaware County held a union meeting of Parent-Teacher Associations in Swarthmore. To this came representatives from each county circle. These union meetings are valuable means of cementing interest and extending the work, and should become a blessing "so great that there is not room enough to contain it." It must reach out to others.

Nine new Parent-Teacher Associations have been organized in Williamsport this winter. At Picture Rocks and Montgomery associations have been organized by Mrs. N. C. Chatham. The County Superintendent is greatly interested and the work is spreading rapidly throughout the county.

It was arranged to send monthly from the Board to each circle in membership an informative letter. This will "keep the family together," give aid and suggestions and apprise each woman in membership of the workings of her Board. Designed for similar purposes is the State Council, the result of whose meeting must be mutual benefit. "We are polished each by each," and at the coming State Council to be held in Philadelphia, April 5th, representatives from each association will be expected and welcomed. And it is here requested that they bring written reports. Then there can be no unfortunate regretted omissions, as in the case of the "Mothers' Council of Lansdowne," whose delegates journeyed to Chester annual convention, yet received no credit in the published report, simply because lists were compiled from the written reports of delegates. Apology is hereby extended Lansdowne Mothers' Council.

It has been arranged that Miss Cynthia Dozier, of New York, become our new Field Secretary, to follow the work prepared by Mrs. LeRoy Smith in her tour of the State, and Miss Dozier has recently begun her campaign.

The Congress exists for forming and helping all organizations for Child-Study or Associations of Parent and Teachers. Individual help as well as concerted action is a strong factor in extending the work. Lose no opportunity to pass on the story by word and letter. Each State should be a banner State—and the harvest will be to her own benefit.

An ebony gavel, silver banded, bearing message from Mrs. Frederic Schoff, was displayed as a gift from the first President of Pennsylvania Congress.

MRS. CHARLES STONE,
Press Chairman.

RHODE ISLAND.

Mrs. James H. Lister, one of the earnest leaders in the Rhode Island Congress, gave a reception in her beautiful home to the presidents of mother circles, chairmen of committees and State officers of the Rhode Island Congress to meet Mrs. Schoff, who was in Providence as one of the speakers at the Religious Education Association.

The practical work done by the Rhode Island Congress was remarkable.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Mayor, and a Vice-President of the Congress, said that the Congress was settling the immigration problem in Providence by the valuable educational work among mothers. Instruction to mothers is given in five languages, thus meeting the needs of all.

TENNESSEE.

Mrs. S. A. Mynders, Vice-President of the Tennessee branch of the Mothers' Congress, has been doing fine work since the Congress was organized. The D. A. R. Chapter of Knoxville, the Ossoli Club, the Knoxville High School Mothers' Association, the Rose Avenue Mothers' Association, the McCallie Association, Knox County Teachers' Association with two hundred and fifty members, are all enlisted in the work. In March Mrs. Mynders is to meet the teachers and hopes to get them to organize in the rural schools which greatly need the uplifting and encouragement of the Mothers' Congress. The teachers in these schools will be greatly aided by the help the Mothers' Congress can give them. Two parent-teacher associations are to be organized in two county high schools the middle of March.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Frank R. Hill, President of Washington branch of the Congress, writes, "My efforts to organize circles in Tacoma are yielding fruit. A Central Circle has been formed, which is composed of presidents of other circles and chairmen of departments.

The following are the names of circles in schools already organized. There are twenty-six schools and mothers' circles will soon be formed in all of them.

Mrs. Elwell Hoyt, 1106 S. Pine st.; President Central Circle; Franklin School. Mrs. Alexander Coutts, 1318 So. Fife; Hawthorn, Mrs. Robert Thompson, 518 E. 31st st.; Grant School. Mrs. Mary D. Perry, 801 N. Amsworth ave.; Horace Mann School. Mrs. W. W. Osborn, 520 S. 60th st.; Oakland, Mrs. De Wolf.

TEXAS.

The members of the Congress may enjoy an account of the work being done

by the Congress of Mothers out on the prairies of West Texas.

In a work as large as this, definite impressions from widely different sections give a deeper and broader grasp of the entire situation.

Our town has about 3,000 inhabitants. There are three commodious school buildings—most of the teachers are university men and women.

They lend willing aid to the one general Mothers' Club, which meets twice a month, one being business and teachers' exhibit day, the other program day. They belong to the Mothers' Congress and are interested and ambitious to further its work for child-welfare.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the University of Chicago, well known writer of children's literature, spoke under the auspices of the Wisconsin Congress of Mothers and the Milwaukee Froebel Union.

The Congress of Mothers has existed in Milwaukee only since last June, but in that time it has allied a number of Parent-Teacher Clubs and its influence is being felt for the betterment of child conditions, physical, moral and mental, in the city.

"Competent mothers are the most important factor in the betterment of our race, of our country and of our civic institutions," said Mrs. J. P. Sherer, President of the Eighteenth District No. 1 Mothers and Teachers' Club, one of the organizations allied with the Congress, and an active worker in the Congress, when asked what the Congress stood for, "and the Congress of Mothers' chief end is to train the mothers of the present into competency for the most difficult and important of all human professions, that of rearing a race of strong, moral men and women.

"When we have competent mothers all the other results which we seek for the country's children, such as good housing conditions, wholesale moral and physical surroundings, high ideals, good mentalities, will follow logically.

"The education of the present-day mother is a more difficult task than the education of the mother of to-morrow, for the receptive mind of the child assimilates truths almost unconsciously, which when she becomes adult will help her to be an ideal mother, while the mothers of to-day find it difficult to learn new methods.

"Almost as important to the welfare of the child as the mother's influence, but never quite, is the influence of the father.

"We want to educate the boys and girls of our land in such a manner that in the next generation of mothers and fathers

happy marriages will be the rule; divorces will become unknown; children will receive care which will reduce the present astounding rate of infant mortality to a minimum; and they will be reared with a deep regard for honesty, good citizenship and an appreciation of the deep responsibilities of marriage and parenthood.

"When mothers have a scientific knowledge of child nurture, many diseases now prevalent will be eliminated.

"It should be made mandatory upon

health boards to see that every child is decently housed, for no community can afford the plague spots which exist so frequently, where children are raised into diseased men and women or die because of lack of care.

"The establishment of playgrounds should also be mandatory upon the city, and there should be sufficient so that every child could find one that was easily accessible.

"All these things the Mothers' Congress is working for."

National Publicity Committee

The interests of the National Congress of Mothers and of the international meeting are being greatly promoted by the splendid efforts of this committee. The Founders' Day message of the President, with its review of Congress history, was widely published entire or in part, thus reaching and informing countless non-members. From now until April 26 let us redouble our zeal and industry in giving the widest possible publicity to the great international meeting.

This committee now consists of the standing press committees in the thirty-eight organized States, of the appointed organizers in the unorganized States and of the specially appointed members, selected by the President prior to the Denver meeting. It is to these influential friends and workers that the following requests are addressed:

As soon as possible after receiving the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE for March, please copy and send to the editors of your best local papers a part at least of what appears therein of news concerning the international meeting. Since editors are constantly asking for photographs, try to secure as many as possible of your officers and other workers. Remember that the *unmounted* photos are greatly to be preferred, being inexpensive, more easily prepared for mailing and greatly reducing postage. Remember, also, that negatives cannot be used.

The officers and members of the National Board of Managers are urgently requested to forward to the chairman of this committee, *before April 1, three* to three dozen each of your unmounted photographs.

The officers and members of each State Board of Managers are urgently requested to forward at least two of your photographs to your State press chairman (or the officer directing press work), one for use in your own State papers and one for Washington papers. (The latter will desire to have on hand a supply to run every day during the Triennial.)

Remember to write your name, address and *office* on the back of each photograph forwarded.

Each and all to whom the above is addressed are courteously requested to consider it a personal letter.

MRS. EDGAR A. HALL,
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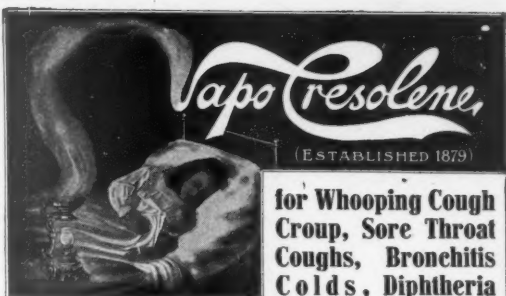
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The following papers will be loaned to any one in any place for twenty cents each, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, 806 Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Orders should be given some time in advance of need, and the character of the papers desired as well as its title should be indicated. Papers may be retained three weeks, and should be returned unfolded. They are all by specialists, speakers or writers who could be secured in person only at great expense. Sets of twelve neatly typewritten papers, carefully selected to form a connected program for twelve meetings, will be sent on receipt of \$2.00. The character of work desired should be indicated in application. The topics of these sets are printed from time to time in the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.

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